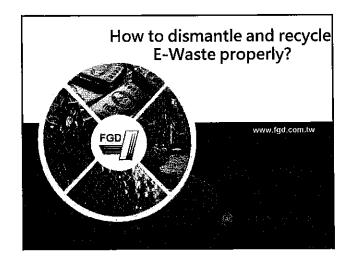
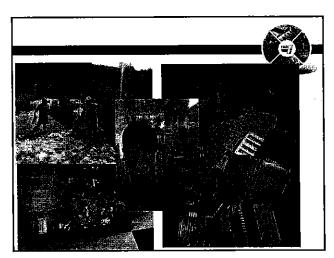
附件四、國際電子廢棄物回收管理夥伴 會議第三天簡報







Outlines



I. CRT TVs & LCD MNTs – Product Structures

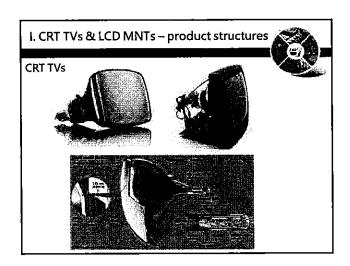
II. CRT TVs & LCD MNTs – Material Pie Charts

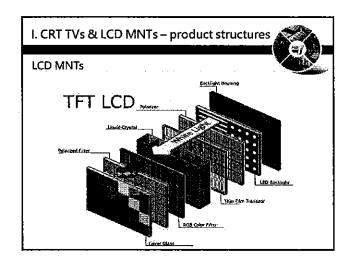
III. Dismantling & Recycling Procedures

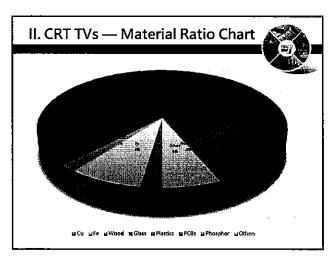
IV. E-Waste Recycling Flowchart

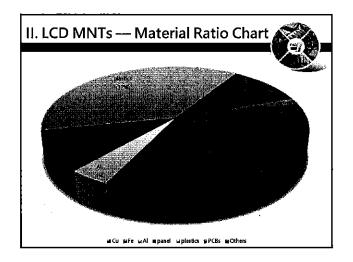
V. Plastics Separation Procedures

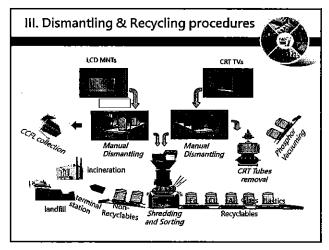
VI. High Value Materials And Products Derived From E-waste

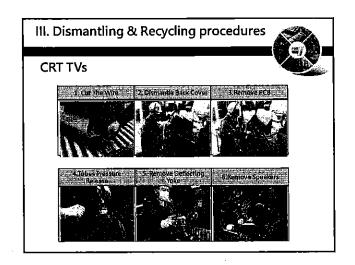


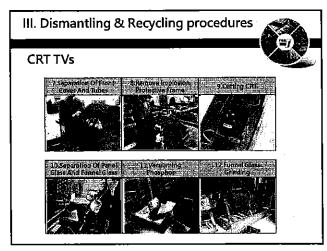


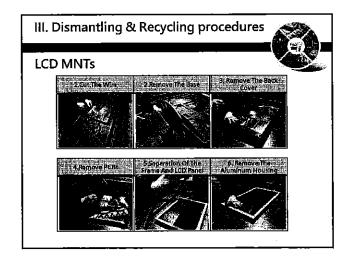


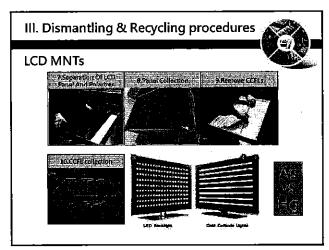


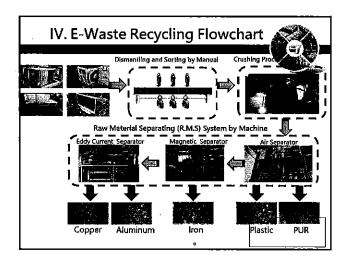


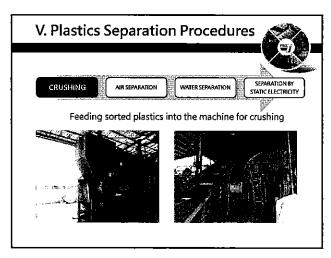


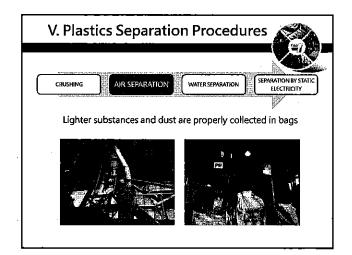


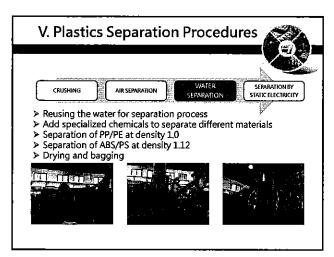


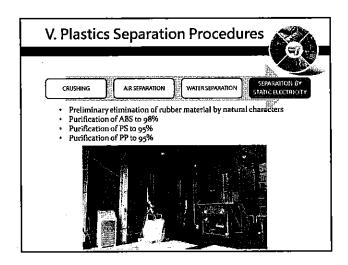


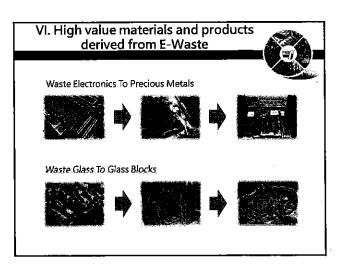


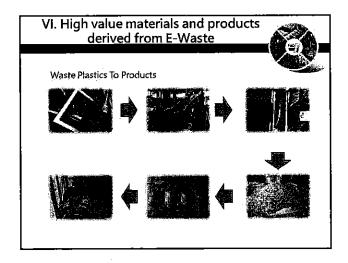


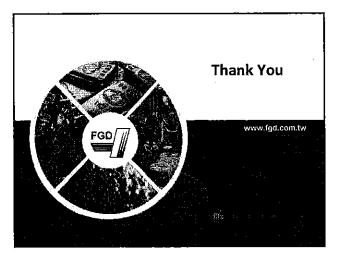




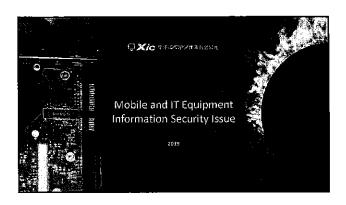






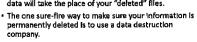






Why We Need Data Destruction

- Personal/Business data stored on tapes, hard disks, flash drives.... and all other storage devices.
- Delete the data and make it completely unreadable so that no one else can access your personal information.
- People may simply delete the data on their device by emptying the recycle bin. This only marks the data on the drive as "available" so when someone installs new programs or saves files, the information of the new data will take the place of your "deleted" files.



8

Importance of Data Destruction

- Data destruction is to keep your files and folders that were stored on your device from falling into the wrong hands
- Even you think that your erasure software had been successful, simply throwing out your electronic device is a gamble!
- Anyone with the right expertise and determination could figure out a way to recover data from a drive that was improperly destroyed.

Data Destruction Demands

- Health care business: The collection and storage of protected health information (PHI) is a key responsibility of healthcare organizations. In USA, a comprehensive IT asset disposition plan can help hospitals and doctor's offices to comply with HIPAA regulations by ensuring the security of PHI contained on hard drives and other databearing devices.
- Every business: When we think of industries where data security is an absolute priority, financial services, healthcare and technology usually are the first that come to mind. But in our digital-first world, every business has an obligation to their customers, employees and shareholders to protect the confidential data they use every day.



Methods of Data Destruction



METHOD 1: SECURE DATA WIPING

To render data almost completely irretrievable, the drive must be securely wiped or erased using one or more methods. Wiping a drive usually involves actually adding new data to the drive that replaces any encoded information with only zeroes or ones. This is because all digital data is based on binary code, which is comprised of a series of zeros and ones.



METHOD 2: DRIVE SHREDDING & CRUSHING

One of the most effective methods in preventing data breaches following IT asset disposition is to destroy the devices on which the data is stored. After properly crushing or shredding a hard drive, optical disk or other storage medium, retrieving any data from the device is virtually impossible.







METHOD 3: DEGAUSSING

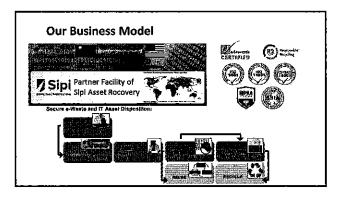
In this process, data storage media including hard drives and tape are exposed to a strong magnetic field. This quickly and effectively erases any data stored on the device, making it an ideal component of most secure data erasure and secure ITAO plans.

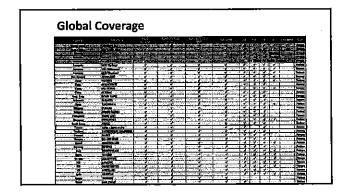


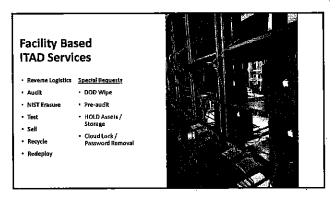
METHOD 4: FIREMELT

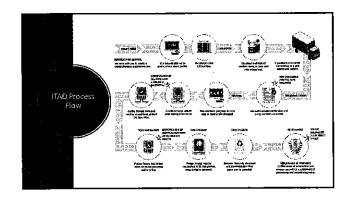
FIREMELT is a pyrometallurgical process which uses extremely high temperatures and a collector metal to melt constituent materials. This ensures that all data and components are completely destroyed in a homogenous moiten metal bath, which is then poured into lngots for use in subsequent metal recycling processes.

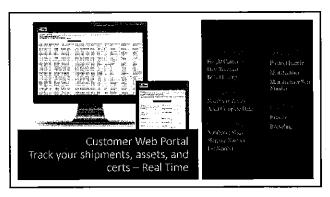




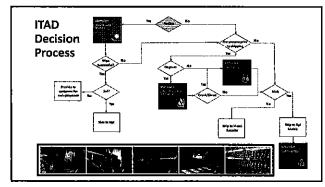


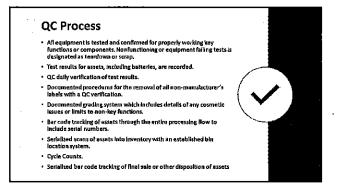


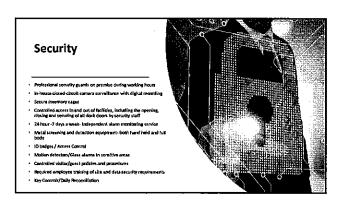




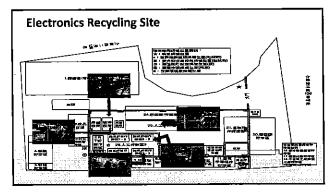


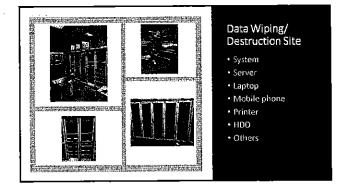




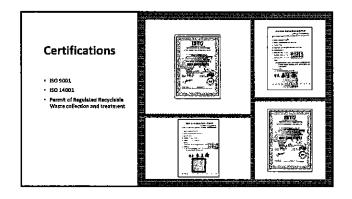


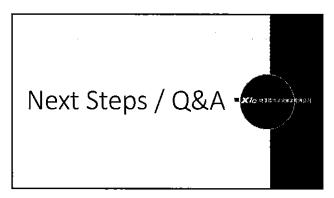


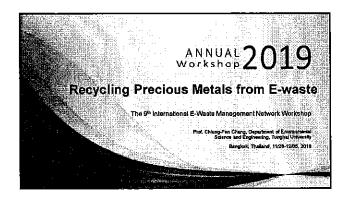


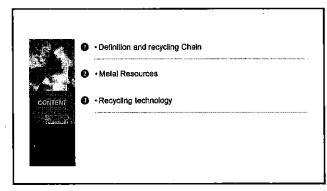








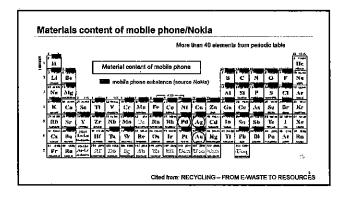




Definition

- Electronic waste or e-waste describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. Used electronics which are destined for returbishment, reuse, resale, salvage recycling through material recovery, or disposal are also considered
- Electronic waste or e-weste, now, is an emerging problem due to the numerous components which are inherently hazardous end highly toxic in nature.
- In the meantime, they also contain precious metals (ferrous and non-ferrous metals), which possess high value to be recycled.

Recycling Chain The appropriate handling of e-waste can both prevent serious environmental damage and recover the valuable materials as well, especially for metals. The recycling chain for e-wastes contain three sequential steps: WEEE Collection Dismanilling processing processing metals Re-use Separated components & fractions Handling of final waste



Recycling Technology-Pyrometallurgy

- Each meterial stream has a specific set of technologies that can be used to recover the metals. The unit operations are often proprietary or patented. The methods can be grouped into three aspects:
- Pyrometallurgy
 - High temperatures to chemically convert the feed materials and separate metals and impurities into different phases so valuable metals can be recovered.
 - · The high temperatures in the furnace or smeller are generated via the combustion of fuel or via electrical heating.
 - Examples of technical hardware are submerged lance smelters, converters, rolary furnaces, electric arc furnaces etc.

FROM E-WASTE TO RESOURCES.

Recycling Technology-Pyrometallurgy

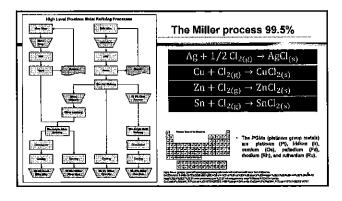
The first patent in 1867: The Miller process for gold recycling

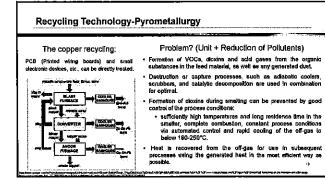
- An industrial-scale chemical procedure used to refine gold to a high degree of purity (99.95%). It was invented by Francis Bowyer Miller (patented 1867).
- This chemical process involves blowing a stream of pure chlorine gas over and through a crucible filled with molten, but impure, gold.
- This process purifies the gold because nearly all other elements will form chlorides before gold does, and they can then be removed as salts that are insoluble in the molten metal.
- The Miller Process can remove base metals and silver in large scale rather than small scale but cannot remove platinum group metals (PGMs).

https://en.wikipedia.org/v/jkt/Miller_process

Recycling Technology-Pyrometallurgy

- The Miller process for gold recycling
- · Easy and cheap way
- You need the units composed of
 - Materials of impure gold
 - Fumace
- Grephite Crucible
- Chlorine Gas

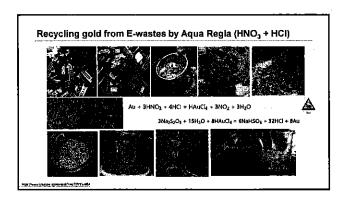


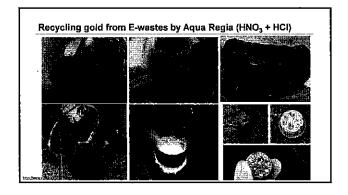


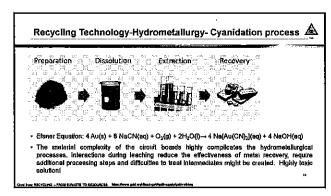
Recycling Technology-Hydrometallurgy

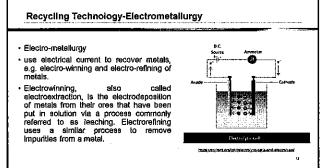
- use strong acticic or caustic watery solutions to selectively dissolve and precipitate metals e.g. leaching, cementation, solvent extraction etc.
- Gold is recovered by cyanidation. In cyanidation, metallic gold is oxidised and dissolved in an elkaline cyanide solution. When gold dissolution is complete, the gold-bearing solution is separated from the solids.
- Gold is recovered by Aqua Regia (HNO $_{\!\!3}$ + HCl) is more difficult than cyanidation (Focus on the quality of the gold)
 - Silver forms silver chloride (AgCl)
 - Tin reacts to meta stannic (Tin(IV)) acid that hinders gold dissolution
 - PGM cannot be removed efficiently with aqua regia

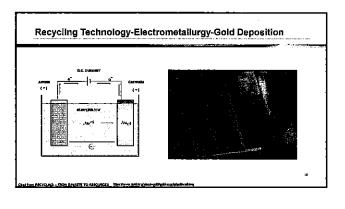
Cited from: RECYCLING - FROM E-WASTE TO RESOURCES

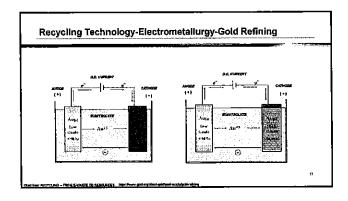


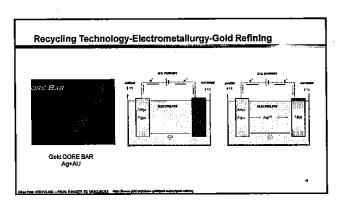


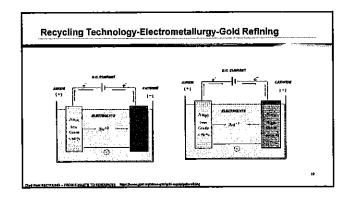


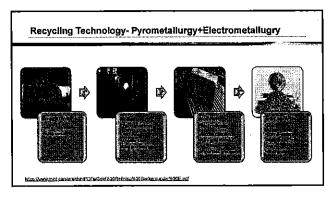


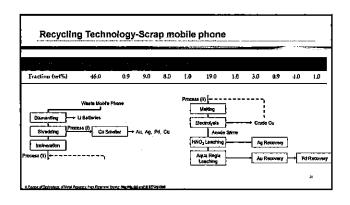


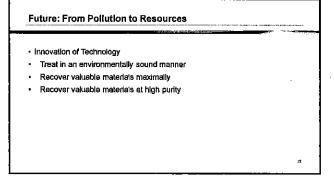




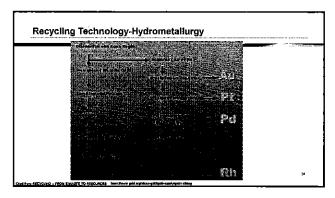




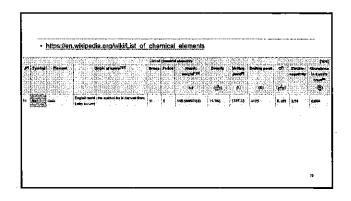




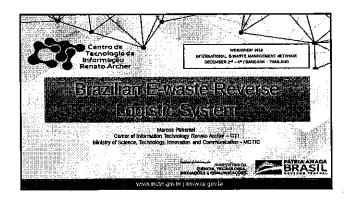


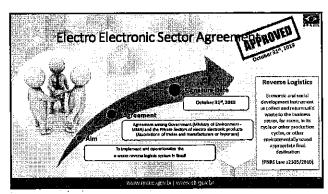


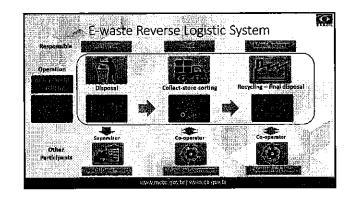
REFINING TECHNIQUE	REMOVES BASE METALS	REMOVES SILVER	REMOVES POMS	LARGE SCALE REFINERS	SMALL SCALE REFINERS
CUPELIATION	engenearing Basilings		ekorususus sauseek Sentensis sauseek	ingengretige eeu Metalliker 340-81	
NOVARTATION AND PARTING			× ·	x ()	•
MLLEN PROCESS			no. Karinten in Mari	Kan de donce Kan de de donce	
NOHLWILL ELECTROLYTIC		1	•		
CZEN CELL ()	e vi ntera din		THE PERSON OF	Pagagar Asserting	
QUA REGIS PROCESS**					
YROWETALLERO DAL ROCESS	men (d. 1969) mit 1897 Hertys-Kurk einer 1896 Sen (d. 1868) mit 1896 Sen (d. 1868) mit 1896		X		NGC INDICATED AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN
CAN ONLY BE USED WHEN I	HITIAL GOLD CONTENT	IS ABOUT 96%			4.315
ONLY SUITABLE WHEN INIT		LESS THAN 10%			

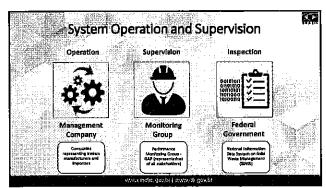


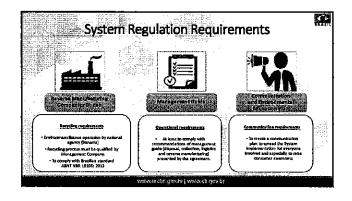


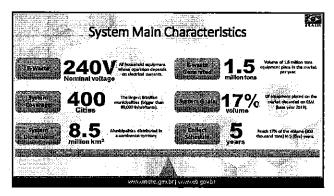


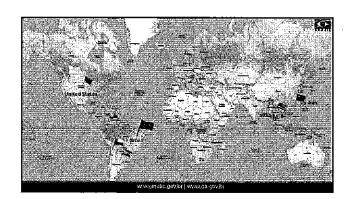


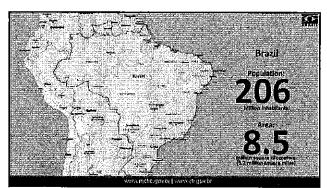


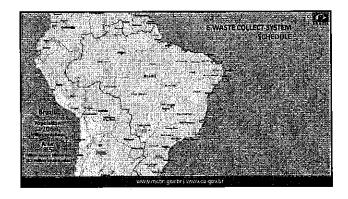


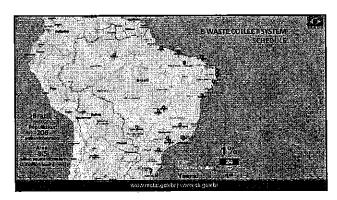


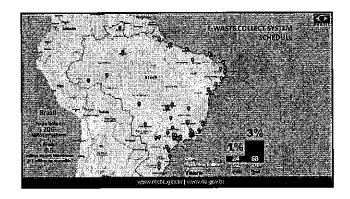


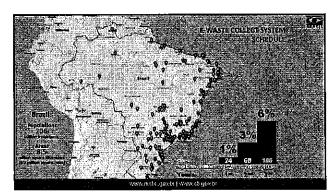


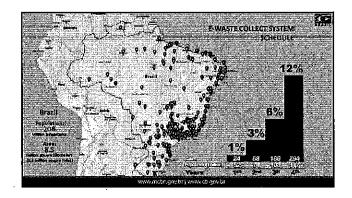


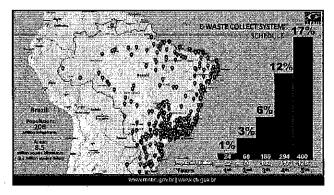


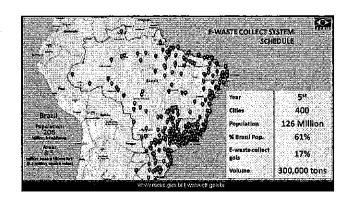


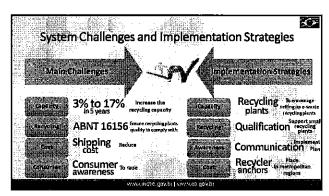


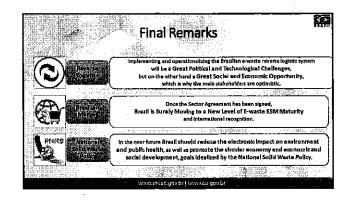
















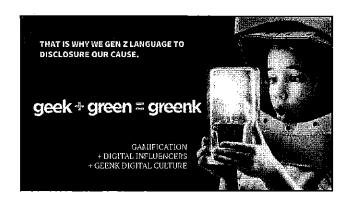




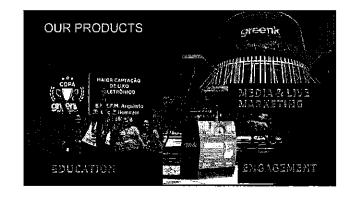


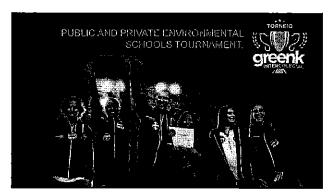


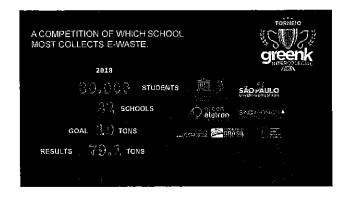


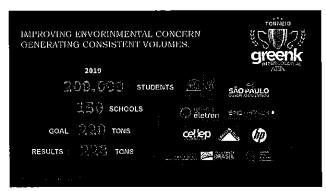






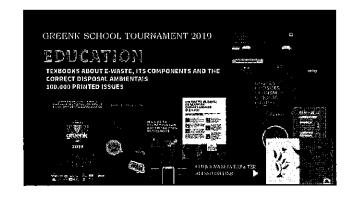




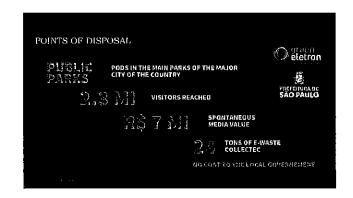










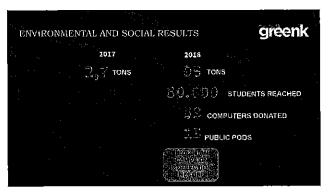


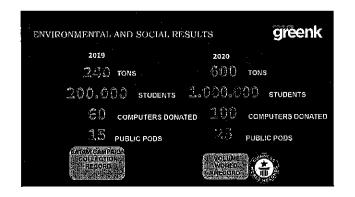








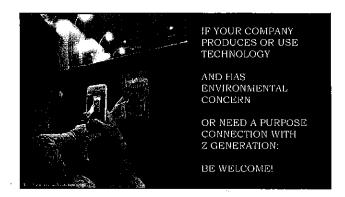










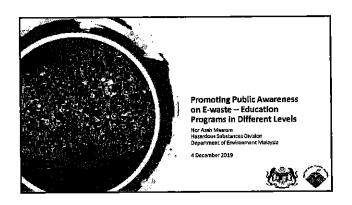


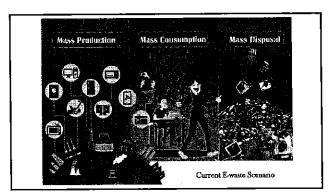


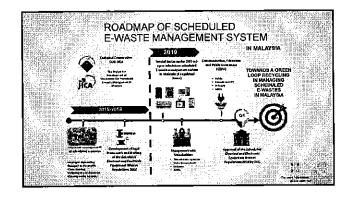


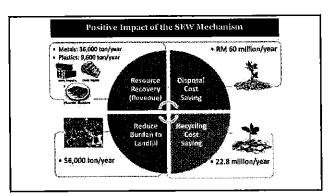
7

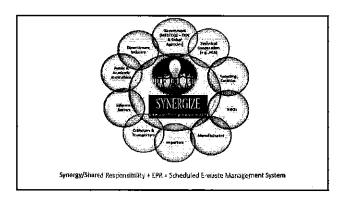




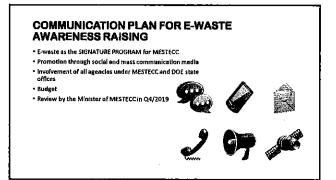


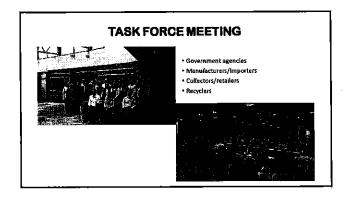


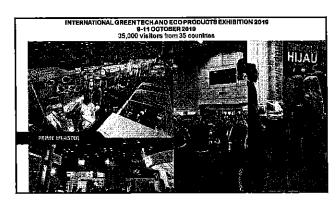


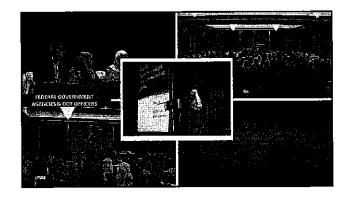




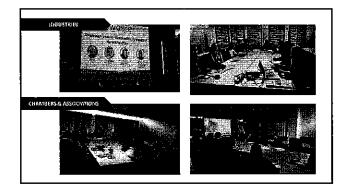


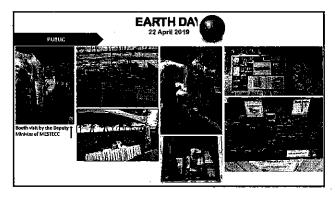


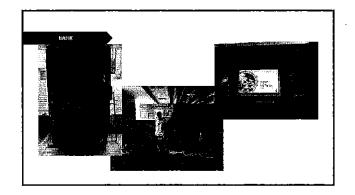


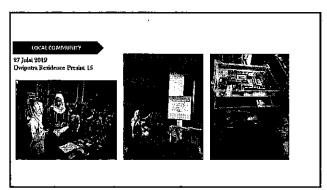


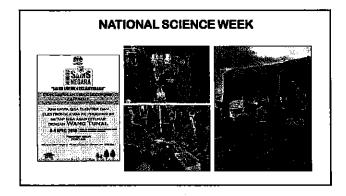






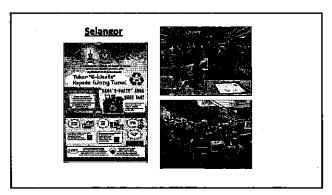


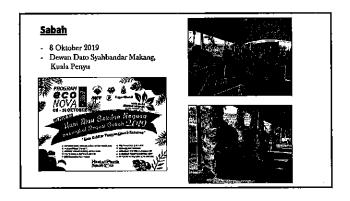


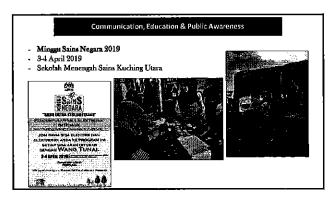


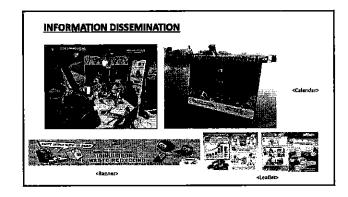


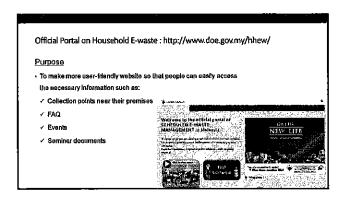












Short Video for Awareness Raising

- Purpose

 To provide general public with a necessary information in a friendly-manner aiming to make them aware of the necessity and importance of proper household e-west chandling, as well as the required eaching.
 To be utilized on a variety of occasions including the domestic and international events organized by DDE, as well as education at achoos.

Terget
General public

- Specification

 S-min long animated film
 English voice over
 English and Malay subtitles



Banners at recycling facility RECYCLE E-WASTE RESPONSIBLY!

EXPLODED E-WASTE DISPLAY



- Additional materials: Brochures, pamphiets, calendars

On-going Initiatives

- E-waste education module development with Ministry of Education Malaysia
- Short video on Scheduled E-waste management
- Engagement with the informal sectors

